



California Postsecondary Education Commission

Resident Undergraduate Student Fees – Issues and Options

The Legislature is currently considering the Commission's recommendations for a long-term student fee policy.

Assemblywoman Liu has incorporated the Commission's recommendations in her proposal, Assembly Bill 1072. This paper presents major policy issues on student fees and reexamines the Commission's student fee policy.

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The Commission advises the Governor and Legislature on higher education policy and fiscal issues. Its primary focus is to ensure that the state's educational resources are used effectively to provide Californians with postsecondary education opportunities. More information about the Commission is available at www.cpec.ca.gov.

Draft Commission Report

One of the primary functions of the California Postsecondary Education Commission is the assessment of the impact of various types and levels of student charges on students and on postsecondary education programs and institutions (66903) (b) (4). The Commission has fulfilled this role through the development of student fee policies in response to specific legislative mandates and through its analysis of the impact of state funding on student fees.

Recent decisions by the Governor, the Legislature, and the segments of higher education highlight the continuing need for a statewide student fee policy. These include:

- The Governor's "compact" with the University of California and the California State University and the proposed student fee "buyout" in the 2006-07 Governor's budget;
- A renewed focus on Community College fees – driven by legislative and community college constituent initiatives including a proposed ballot initiative that seeks to provide stability and predictability to setting and adjusting fees at community colleges.

AB 1072 and the Commission's Policy on Student Fees

Assemblywoman Liu recently introduced AB 1072, a legislative proposal containing the Commission's recommendation as set forth in its 2002 report, *Recommendations for a Long-term Resident Student Fee Policy Framework for Students Enrolled at California's Public Universities*. That report was done in response to supplemental Budget Report Language directing the Commission to convene

various parties to develop long-term student fee policy recommendations for students enrolled at the University of California and the California State University.

The policy for setting student fees articulated in AB 1072 is driven by the following principles:

- Student fee levels should be fiscally responsible and affordable, ensuring access while maintaining educational quality.
- The State bears the primary responsibility for funding higher education but it is a shared responsibility with students and their families and, in the case of California's Community Colleges, local funding sources (i.e. property tax revenue).
- Changes should be gradual, moderate and predictable. Students and families should be able to reasonably plan for the costs of completing a degree or certificate program.
- Adequate financial aid should be provided to mitigate the impact of fee increases on the state's neediest students. This should include additional institutional aid as well as adequate Cal Grant funding. Financial aid should be in the form of grants, rather than loan aid if possible.
- Revenues from student fees should remain within the budgets of the respective segments and should not be used to offset general fund shortfalls in other areas of the budget.
- The total cost to the student of attending a particular public institution should be considered. Other costs for higher education such as housing, transportation, and books often affect the total cost of attendance as much or more than systemwide fees.
- The total cost to the state of educating a student should be considered.
- Fees should not increase more rapidly than the ability of Californians to pay based on an objective index of personal income growth.
- Timely and adequate information regarding financial aid should be readily available. The ability to apply for and receive financial aid is dependent on a knowledge of eligibility requirements and application deadlines.

As of this writing, neither the University of California nor the California State University support AB 1072 in its current form. Both segments share similar concerns that AB 1072 sets student fees as a percentage of the cost of education as determined by the Legislative Analyst's Office and caps the upward adjustment of the fees at 8% per year. They argue that, absent the requirement that the state meet its obligation to fund the total cost of instruction, fee revenue generated within the statutory limits would be inadequate to prevent a decline in educational quality and/or meet enrollment growth projections (see Appendix A).

Student Fees in Perspective

Trends in Student Fees

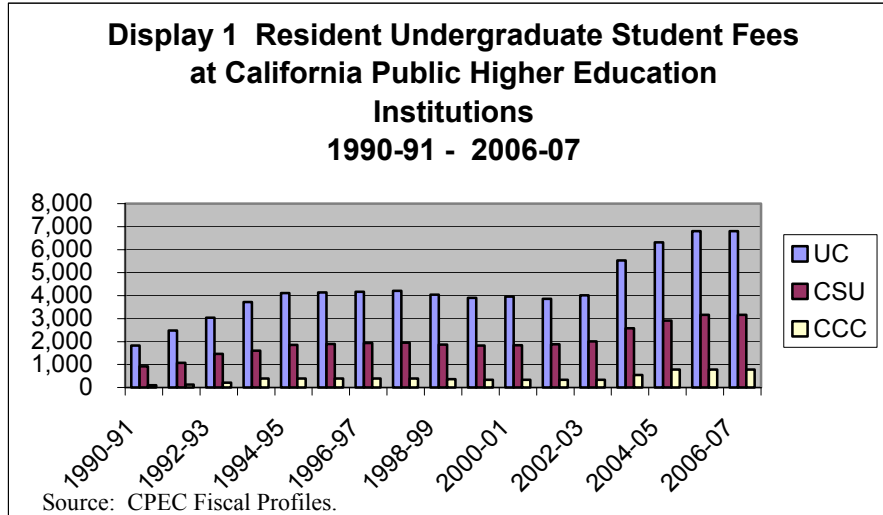
The promise of access, quality, and choice articulated in California's Master Plan for Higher Education is premised on affordable options for all Californians. Affordability, in its turn, has been defined as the need to keep resident undergraduate student fees as low as possible at California's public systems of higher education while providing adequate student financial aid for students with demonstrated need. In the 1960s, resident student charges at the university and state university systems were considerably lower than those charged in comparable states. The community colleges had no student charges until 1984-85, when the state imposed a \$100 charge. However, student charges, particularly as a percentage of total revenues, remained relatively modest throughout the 1970s and 1980s.

The severity of the economic downturn in the early 1990s caused student fee policy to be driven primarily by budget considerations resulting in a “boom or bust” cycle. Since 1990, student fees have been characterized by steep increases, periods of relative stability, a decrease in 1998-99, and extremely steep increases as the state’s economy deteriorated in 2002 (see Display 1).

Since 1990, the University of California and the California State University have experienced increases of approximately 350% in tuition and fees. In the same period, the nation’s consumer price index has shown only a 44% increase while personal income for Californians has risen by some 70%.

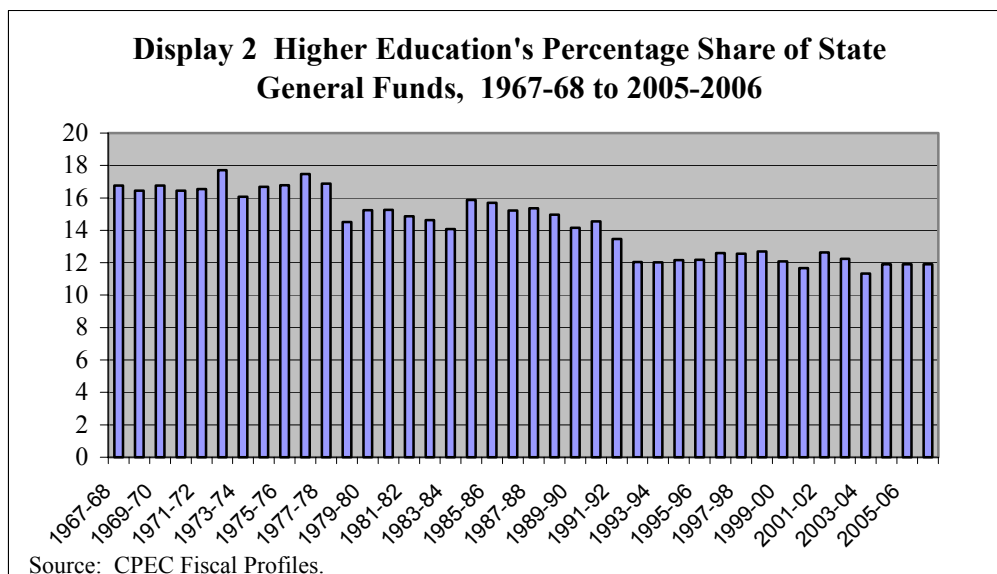
Fees at California Community Colleges have also increased sharply in the past 15 years, jumping from \$100 for a full

time student to the current level of \$780. Recent years have seen the sharpest increases, with fees doubling from \$330 in 2002-03 to their current level.



Budget Support for Higher Education

While fee levels at all three public segments have grown exponentially in the past 15 years, higher education has seen its share of State General Funds erode while enrollments continue to increase and the costs of delivering higher education continue to escalate. As Display 2 indicates, higher education’s share of State General Funds as a percentage of total state operations has declined from a high of 17.7% in 1973-74 to the current level of 11.9%. Because higher education is discretionary rather than mandatory (as compared to K-12 education or health and human services programs), its share of State General Funds has eroded over time as state and federal mandates and politically sensitive issues have claimed a greater share of the state’s general fund dollar (see Appendix B).



Nevertheless, California higher education continues to be viewed as a “bargain” for Californians when compared to similar charges in other states.

- For the 2005-06 academic year, the California State University charged full-time resident undergraduate students an average of \$3,164 in mandatory fees. This total is lower than all of the 15 public universities with which the California State University compares itself for faculty salary purposes and \$2,968 lower than the group’s average.
- At the University of California, the \$6,802 in mandatory fees for resident undergraduate students in 2005-06 is lower than three of the four public universities with which the University of California compares itself for faculty salaries and is \$1,019 lower than the average of that group.
- For the 2005-06 academic year, the California Community Colleges charged resident students \$26 per credit unit – the same level that was charged in 2004-05. This amount is lower than the fees charged by any other state in the nation.

Additional information about resident undergraduate and graduate fees at California’s public universities can be found in the Commission’s Fact Sheets FS 06-01 and FS 06-02.

Student Fee Legislation

In 1985, the Legislature passed SB 195 (Maddy), which placed in statute a set of basic principles for setting and adjusting student fees, many of which are reflected in the Commission’s long-term fee policy as well as in AB 1072. These include:

- The state has the primary responsibility for the cost of higher education with students being responsible for a portion of the costs.
- Fee increases should be gradual, moderate and predictable and should not exceed 10% in any one year period except in unforeseen circumstances where states revenues and expenditures are substantially out of balance.
- Fee increases should be indexed to a three-year moving average of changes in support per full-time FTE.
- Consistent with the state’s “tuition-free” principle, no resident student fee should be used for instructional purposes.

The provisions of SB 195 were extended through 1996 with the passage of Senate Bill 1645 (Dills) in 1990. Since that bill “sunset” in 1996, the State has had no statutory policy regarding the setting and adjusting of student fees. However, as the state’s fiscal situation began deteriorating in 2002-03, the legislature, recognizing the impact on students and families, adopted supplemental language that resulted in the provisions contained in AB 1072.

Current Policies and Proposals

Student fees are set differently for each segment of public higher education in California. The University of California sets resident and nonresident student fees, usually in consultation with the Legislature and the Governor. The Legislature sets student fees at the California State University and the California Community College system.

Higher Education Compact

In 2004, Governor Schwarzenegger established higher education “compacts” with the University of California and the California State University that called for increased state funding coupled with limited increases in student fees. The agreement sought to stabilize budget allocations, enrollments, and student fees for five years, from 2005-06 to 2010-11. The university and state university agreed to “long-term accountability goals for enrollment, student fees, financial aid, and program quality.” They also agreed to provide outcome data that reported progress and demonstrated improvements in program efficiency, use of resources, and student-level data.

The compact was a response to a number of years of budget constraints that threatened both access and educational quality at the four-year public segments. It was intended to prevent further erosion by providing a 3% increase to the segments’ base budgets in 2005-06 and 2006-07 and 4% increases in subsequent years through 2010-11. It sought to accommodate 2.5% annual enrollment growth through the life of the compact. The compact also called for any student fee increases to be based on increases in per capita income but permitted the university and state university to charge up to an average of 10% more in student fee increases provided that no less than 20% and no more than 33% of the additional revenue generated from student fees be set aside for need-based financial aid.

Although the compact represents a departure from the annual budget-driven decision-making on student fees, fee and funding agreements between the segments and the executive branch are not a new phenomenon. The substantial erosion in higher education funding in the first half of the 1990s led in 1995 to a compact with then Governor Wilson to reinvest in higher education. That compact ran through 1999-2000 and called for greater investment by the state to fund enrollment growth and other costs coupled with fee increases of up to 10% per year. While the compact did not restore the funding cuts of the early nineties, it did provide fiscal stability for UC and CSU. In fact, as the State became the beneficiary of the booming economy of the late 1990s, student fees were actually lowered in the 1999-2000 budget year. When Governor Davis assumed office in 1999, he entered into his own higher education “Partnership Agreement.” Like its predecessor, this agreement called for a commitment of state funding coupled with an acknowledgement of the need to increase fees and provide adequate financial aid. It also featured a number of “accountability” measures that required the four-year segments to achieve goals ranging from maintaining educational quality to increasing the number of community college transfer students.

Because California’s economy began to improve following the of 2001-2004 downturn, and additional revenue became available, the Governor made the decision to “buy out” student fee increases for the 2006-2007 budget year by appropriating an additional \$75.0 million to the university and \$54.4 million to the state university. The Governor’s budget indicates that the student fee buy-out is a one-time decision based on an improved revenue picture and does not alter the basic terms of the compact with the University and State University.

Community College Fees

For the 2004-05 academic year, fees for students attending community college increased from \$18 to \$26 per unit. This 40% increase was substantial and has had, according to the Community College Chancellor’s Office, a widespread negative impact on student access. But even with this increase, California’s community colleges remain the least expensive in the nation. It is also estimated that up to 40% of students attending community colleges have mandatory fees waived under the Board of Governors’ fee waiver program.

The community colleges have been chronically under funded and have had to contend with the funding fallout of Proposition 98 – which provides funding floors for K-12 education but which includes funding for community colleges. The community college share of Proposition 98 funds has averaged slightly

more than 10%, although the statutorily required share is closer to 11%. The current year share is 10.79%.

Responding to the need for stable funding, the Community College League has proposed a two-pronged ballot initiative that seeks to provide adequate funding for enrollment growth while simultaneously providing a mechanism for setting and adjusting student fees at California's Community Colleges. The initiative proposes to create a Proposition 98 funding stream separate from K-12 education that would grow based on inflation and projected enrollment growth. The initiative would also reduce the current \$26 per unit to \$20 and tie future increases to a personal income growth index. Supporters have indicated that the initial fee reduction would create a funding shortfall of approximately \$80 million but would be recovered from increases in Proposition 98 funds in the initial year. Thereafter, the combination of modest fee increases tied to growth in personal income and projected increases in Proposition 98 funding would provide stable and adequate funding and a student fee policy that would provide moderate and predictable increases over time.

The Role of Financial Aid

One of the basic tenets of the state's student fee policy is that fee increases should be accompanied by the provision of adequate financial aid in order to mitigate the impact on access resulting from the "sticker shock" effect of fee increases. The four-year public universities have dedicated a portion of fee revenues to providing financial assistance and fee increases have generally been accompanied by increases in the state's Cal Grant funding. Total state funding for financial aid, including the Cal Grant programs, now exceeds \$1.2 billion with an additional \$540 million from student fee revenue at the university and state university systems.

Of note is that the greatest source of student financial aid is not state funded, but instead comes from the federal government. More importantly, there has been a substantial shift from grant aid to loan aid at the federal level. The dollar level of the federal Pell Grant, the basic building block of financial aid packages for students with demonstrated need, has eroded over time and has not kept up with increases in college costs.

The net impact of the failure of federal financial aid programs to provide adequate grant assistance has led to more aid in the form of loans for even the neediest students. Thus, the promise of adequate financial aid to offset the impact of fee increases has been only partially successful in helping families meet the total cost of attendance.

Issues for Consideration

In the past two decades, California has entered a new era in the manner by which the State funds the costs of higher education. The basic tenets of the Master Plan regarding affordability have been eclipsed by the need to maintain access and educational quality in the face of declining state support. This has resulted not only in substantial fee increases in the past decade and a half but has also led to an average indebtedness of over \$18,000 for graduates of California's public universities.

In this new era, the Commission will assess whether its current fee policy, as articulated in AB 1072, meets the needs of students and their families, the segments of higher education, and the State as a whole. It may also assess to what degree the initiative for community college fees proposed by the Community College League is consistent with the policies of the Commission.

To assist in the Commission's analysis of the issues, staff has identified the following points and questions that might assist in its discussions.

1. **Shared responsibility** -- Is this policy sound and, if so, should student fees be tied to a capped percentage of the cost of education? Are the current maximum percentages, 40% for UC and 30% for CSU, reasonable?
2. **Greater responsibility for those that can afford to pay** -- Given the sharp increases in fees and the benefits to individuals from accessing higher education, it has been suggested that families that can afford to pay more of the cost should be obligated to pay higher fees. The rationale behind this approach is similar to that of the differential charges currently in place for graduate education and for non-resident undergraduates. Sometimes referred to as the "high fee/high aid" model, it is premised on the idea that increased student charges would provide badly needed resources for the public systems while providing financial aid resources for those families unable to afford the posted price. Unfortunately, this model often results in a high fee/high indebtedness model wherein state funding shortfalls result in inadequate resources to fund financial aid and the only alternative for needy students is to borrow. Should resident charges at the segments of higher education be more clearly tied to the ability to pay?
3. **Impact of fee increases on access** -- Many studies, including CPEC's enrollment demand projections, have attempted to quantify the impact of fee increases on enrollment. The Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges has estimated that, over a two-year period, some 300,000 fewer students enrolled after community college fees increased in 2004-05 to \$26 per unit.
4. **Impact of budget cuts on access** -- Budgetary cuts, when coupled with fee increases, impact the number of courses offered, affecting time to degree.
5. **Gradual, moderate, and predictable student fees** -- While most would argue that moderation and predictability in student fees would aid families and students in planning for college, there is a view that institutionalizing student fee increases would not only run counter to the Master Plan but would, in fact, cause fee increases to be inevitable as they would be built into each year's budget revenues.
6. **Nexus between adequate resources and fee increases** -- The segments of higher education have expressed concern that the fee policy articulated in AB 1072 places them in the position of determining fee levels without being guaranteed adequate fiscal resources.
7. **The role of Proposition 98 in community college funding** -- Community colleges have long contended that the funding uncertainties resulting from their inclusion in the Proposition 98 entitlement make it difficult, if not impossible, to plan for and predict the level of student fee revenue sufficient to fund enrollment demands. They also note that fee revenue is not retained by the system or local districts but is considered part of the total base funding under Proposition 98.

Staff Recommendation

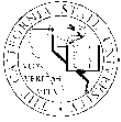
Commission staff believes that the basic principles for setting and adjusting fees in AB 1072 represent sound policy that benefits Californians by providing a stable, long term basis for determining the cost of higher education that should be borne by students and families. It represents a reasonable middle ground between the unrealistic prospect of substantially reducing or eliminating student fees and the unproven and potentially destabilizing effect that a "high fee – high aid" model would have on California higher education.

However, Commission staff believes that the benchmark for establishing the percentage of the cost of education that is the responsibility of students and families and the cap on annual fee increases should be revisited for the following reasons:

- The 40% share of the cost of education at the University of California and the 30% share for the state university are intended to establish upper limits to fee increases during periods of substantial state general fund shortfalls. Instead they are often viewed as defining an equitable share of the responsibility for financing higher education.
- Similarly, the 8% annual cap on undergraduate fee increases should not be viewed as equitable and cannot be viewed as “moderate” given the current base level of fees. AB 1072 states that the annual increase in student fees should be adjusted by the annual change in statewide per capita personal income except in the case of “fiscal emergencies”.
- The total cost of attendance at California’s public universities has increased to the point that even those students with demonstrated need are now forced to borrow to finance their education. The impact of indebtedness is particularly acute for middle-income families without access to need-based grant aid and is affecting both access and choice in California higher education.

Based on these factors, the Commission might wish to reexamine its policy of gradual, moderate, and predictable fee adjustments by redefining the term “moderate” so that it more closely reflects affordability while at the same time reinforcing the imperative of greater State support for higher education.

APPENDIX A



THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

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Karen Y. Zamarripa
Assistant Vice Chancellor, Advocacy & Institutional Relations
Office of the Chancellor

January 10, 2006

The Honorable Carol Liu
Chair, Assembly Higher Education Committee
State Capitol, Room 4112
Sacramento, California 95814

RE: Assembly Bill 1072 (Liu) Public Postsecondary Education: Mandatory Systemwide Resident Student Fee Policy (as proposed to be amended) • Set for hearing in the Assembly Higher Education Committee on January 12, 2006

Dear Assembly Member Liu:

The California State University (CSU) appreciates your continued interest in ensuring that higher education remains accessible and affordable for students attending our public and private institutions. We, like you, believe that the state's economic future and individual students' opportunities are in fact dependent on ensuring that the highest quality postsecondary education is available to students today and in years to come. Regretfully, we do not believe that *Assembly Bill 1072*, as proposed to be amended, would achieve our mutual goals and as such cannot support this measure at this time.

The Higher Education Committee consultants have informed us of your intent to amend *AB 1072* to reflect the provisions of your measure **AB 2710 (2004)** which proposed a statutory student fee policy for the CSU and the University of California (UC). We agree that, given the state's budgetary and long-term fiscal picture, a student fee policy – coupled with the funding commitment from the state – is absolutely essential to ensure that the CSU is able to meet the needs of its students and the state. There was much in **AB 2710** that we supported, and which is consistent with our own Board of Trustees policy. What was missing then, and we hope we can work with you to address in *AB 1072*, is the need to *directly link the relationship between annual student fee caps and the level of General fund support from the state to the institutions*.

A statutory fee policy in isolation fails to recognize that in fact student fee increases, adopted as part of the state's annual budgets by the legislature, are the *direct* result of reductions in General Fund support to CSU and UC. We believe that to put a statutory fee policy in place without holding the state accountable to its end of the bargain is a false promise to our students, and a threat to maintaining access and quality in our colleges and universities. We strongly believe that the bill should be amended to reflect this direct relationship and commit the state to its end of the bargain; i.e. if students are being asked to pay 25% of the cost of their education, the state should be held to funding the other 75%. As we understand the bill today, *AB 1072* does not make this commitment and as such we cannot support this measure.

The CSU had several other concerns with your prior measure on this subject but we will reserve further comment until we are able to review the actual language of the new bill. In the meantime we felt it was important to be on the record that any statutory fee policy must address the obligation of the state to our institutions to stay true to its commitment to students and their families.

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The Honorable Carol Liu
Page 2

Thank you in advance for your consideration of our initial concerns regarding *AB 1072*. We look forward to reviewing the bill language when in print and provide further comments and suggestions at that time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Karen A. Zamarripa". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "K".

Karen A. Zamarripa
Assistant Vice Chancellor

cc: Members, Assembly Higher Education Committee
Bruce Hamlett, Chief Consultant, Assembly Higher Education Committee
Ted Blanchard, Assembly Republican Caucus

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BRUCE B. DARLING
Senior Vice President – University Affairs

Office of State Governmental Relations

1130 K Street, Suite 340
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 445-9924
Stephen A. Arditti, Assistant Vice President and Director

January 11, 2006

The Honorable Carol Liu
Member of the Assembly
State Capitol, Room 4112
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: AB 1072 (Liu), As Amended on January 9, 2006
To be heard by the Assembly Higher Education Committee on January 12, 2006
Position: Unlikely to Adopt

Dear Assembly Member Liu:

I regret to inform you that the University of California (UC) is unlikely to adopt the policy contained in AB 1072, your legislation that would establish a student fee policy at UC and the California State University.

State support is crucial if we are to honor the Master Plan and provide a high-quality education for the top 12.5 percent of California high school students and eligible transfer students. However, AB 1072 would limit future fee increases to eight percent annually without a commitment of adequate State support for the University or financial aid for low-income students. This limits our options for maintaining access, quality, and affordability in the face of the type of significant budget cuts we have sustained in recent years.

In addition, AB 1072 would prevent fees from exceeding 40 percent of the cost of education as determined by the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO), potentially creating a perfect storm in which budget cuts by the State could trigger fee reductions. For example, if fees are 40 percent of the cost of education and the State reduces our budget, our cost of education would decline, requiring fees to be reduced to maintain the 40 percent ratio. Finally, we strongly oppose granting LAO the authority to determine our cost of education because while we have agreed with CPEC on a methodology we have no such agreement with the LAO, and there are many ways to make this calculation.

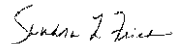
We share your desire for a moderate and predictable student fee policy and would support tying a policy to adequate State support. This assurance of stable, predictable funding in future years is critical for UC to recover from years of budget cuts and inadequate funding for salary and other cost increases.

The University has a proud history of moderate fees, accompanied by a strong financial aid program designed to promote access and ensure that all eligible students who want to attend UC are able to do so. In fact, UC enrolls the highest percentage of low-income students of any major public or private research university in the nation. State funding is critical in this effort, and we thank you for the support you have provided. It will take several years for the University's budget to recover, and we hope to work with you and your colleagues to ensure the University has the funds necessary to provide the world-class education, research, and public service our State deserves.

The Honorable Carol Liu
Page 2
January 11, 2006

Thank you for your consideration of our views and your support of higher education.

Sincerely,



Sandra Fried
Legislative Director
State Governmental Relations

Cc: Members, Assembly Higher Education Committee
President Robert C. Dynes
Vice President Bruce B. Darling
Vice President Larry C. Hershman
Assistant Vice President and Director Stephen A. Arditti

[I://05-06/AB 1072/SLF b1t.011106]

APPENDIX B

Mandatory Undergraduate Student Fee and Tuition in California's Public Higher Education Systems, Fiscal Years 1965-66 to 2006-07

Year	UC: Syst'wide	Total Fees	Nonresident	CSU: Syst'wide	Total Fees	Nonresident	CCC: St. Enrlmt Fee	Nonresident
1965-66	\$220	\$245	\$800	\$76	\$105	\$600	--	--
1966-67	219	246	981	76	105	600	--	--
1967-68	219	248	981	86	110	720	--	--
1968-69	300	331	1,200	108	133	780	--	--
1969-70	300	334	1,200	108	149	890	--	--
1970-71	450	487	1,200	118	161	1,100	--	--
1971-72	600	640	1,500	118	161	1,100	--	--
1972-73	600	644	1,500	118	161	1,100	--	--
1973-74	600	644	1,500	118	161	1,300	--	--
1974-75	600	646	1,500	144	194	1,300	--	\$1,071
1975-76	600	647	1,500	144	194	1,300	--	1,146
1976-77	600	648	1,905	144	195	1,440	--	1,352
1977-78	657	706	1,905	144	195	1,575	--	1,492
1978-79	671	720	1,905	146	212	1,710	--	1,640
1979-80	685	736	2,400	144	210	1,800	--	1,767
1980-81	719	776	2,400	160	226	2,160	--	1,851
1981-82	938	997	2,880	252	319	2,835	--	2,159
1982-83	1,235	1,300	3,150	430	505	3,150	--	2,240
1983-84	1,315	1,387	3,360	612	692	3,240	--	2,159
1984-85	1,245	1,324	3,564	573	658	3,510	\$100	2,193
1985-86	1,245	1,326	3,816	573	666	3,780	100	2,359
1986-87	1,245	1,345	4,086	573	680	4,230	100	2,561
1987-88	1,374	1,492	4,290	630	754	4,410	100	2,634
1988-89	1,434	1,554	4,806	684	815	4,680	100	2,739
1989-90	1,476	1,634	5,799	708	839	5,670	100	2,820
1990-91	1,624	1,820	6,416	780	920	6,170	100	2,940
1991-92	2,274	2,486	7,699	936	1,080	7,380	120	3,060
1992-93	2,824	3,044	7,699	1,308	1,460	7,380	210	3,120
1993-94	3,454	3,727	7,699	1,440	1,604	7,380	390	3,060
1994-95	3,799	4,111	7,699	1,584	1,853	7,380	390	3,210
1995-96	3,799	4,139	7,699	1,584	1,891	7,380	390	3,420
1996-97	3,799	4,166	8,394	1,584	1,935	7,380	390	3,420
1997-98	3,799	4,212	8,984	1,584	1,946	7,380	390	3,540
1998-99	3,609	4,037	9,384	1,506	1,871	7,380	360	3,630
1999-00	3,429	3,903	9,804	1,428	1,830	7,380	330	3,750
2000-01	3,429	3,964	10,244	1,428	1,839	7,380	330	3,900
2001-02	3,429	3,859	10,704	1,428	1,876	7,380	330	4,020
2002-03	3,567	4,017	12,009	1,507	2,005	8,460	330	4,020
2003-04	4,984	5,530	13,730	2,046	2,572	8,460	540	4,470
2004-05	5,684	6,312	16,476	2,334	2,916	10,170	780	4,470
2005-06	6,141	6,802	17,304	2,520	3,164	10,170	780	4,530
2006-07 ¹	6,141	6,802	18,176	2,520	3,164	10,170	780	4,530

1. Tuition and fee levels shown for 2006-07 are budgeted projections.

Sources: Governor's Budgets and analysis, 1967-68 through 2006-07; UC, CSU, CCC systemwide offices; supplemental sources.

